



Crime Types	Causes of crime
<u>Violence</u> threat, Assault, murder, sexual assault	<u>Poverty</u> Stealing to provide for self or family. Stealing out of jealousy.
<u>Cybercrime</u> Hacking, fraud etc	<u>Upbringing</u> people from criminal background families are more likely to copy the bad example they're set.
<u>Property crime</u> Theft, taking & driving away, vandalism	<u>Low self esteem</u> Much research points to a correlation between poor self worth and crime ('I'm worthless so I may as well act worthless and commit crimes')
<u>Drugs offences</u> Possession, dealing, importing	<u>Drug addiction</u> Addicts find it hard to keep a job and pay for a home. All their time and money goes on getting their next fix – they may steal to pay for it.
<u>Sexual offences</u> Rape, abuse etc	
<u>Public order</u> Drunk, fighting	

Justice

Means rewarding the good and punishing the bad. It encourages positive behaviour & protects the weak. There are many *hadith* showing Mohammed acting justly. Muslims believe that as *viceregents* they must act justly as Allah is 'The Just'. Justice is important for victims as it makes them feel valued, safer in future and gives them closure.



Punishments	The Christian place of worship
Prison	Take their freedom away. A suspended sentence holds the threat of imprisonment over their head for a set period if they commit any other crime. Probation requires good behaviour for a fixed period after being freed or they can be returned to prison.
Fine	Financial penalty. Can be paid to the courts or the victim (a Compensation Order). A Restitution Order requires them to return anything they gained from the crime.
Community Service Order	Requires them to do unpaid community work instead of prison.
Hospital Order	Orders them to be detained in a secure mental health unit until they are deemed safe to release.
Hadd punishments	Set punishments from the Qur'an, eg amputation of a hand for theft, 80 lashes for drinking alcohol or death for apostasy.

Crime & Punishment in Islam Knowledge Organiser

Aims of punishment:

RETRIBUTION	makes criminals suffer (eg 'a life for a life')
DETERRENCE	puts people off committing crimes (eg if you know you'll be executed for murder)
REFORMATION	stops crime by making criminals into better people
REHABILITATION	gives alternatives to crime (eg with qualifications) so criminals fit in with society
PROTECTION	removes the threat of crime (eg through imprisonment or execution)

Treatment of Criminals:

Prisoners retain their human rights (eg the right to freedom from torture)
They are entitled to Legal Representation and a Fair Trial with a jury of their peers
All Muslims agree that torture is wrong. However some do not count the had punishments as torture.
Most Muslims agree that fair trials by jury are a right. However Shari'ah Courts only have a judge.
Humanists say punishments must be proportionate to the crime.

Term	Explanation
Fard	Action which must be performed for a person to be 'good' (eg observing the 5 Pillars)
Mandub	Actions which you will be rewarded for doing (eg praying <i>du'a</i> prayers)
Mubah	Actions which are permitted because they aren't mentioned in the Qur'an (eg watching television). They are neither punished or rewarded.
Halal	Overall term covering all permitted acts
Haram	Term covering acts that are forbidden by the Qur'an, hadith or Shari'ah law. (eg gambling, drinking, adultery etc.) They will be punished on the day of judgement.

The Death Penalty:

FOR

Muhammed agreed with it
It's the ultimate deterrent
The criminal can't reoffend

AGAINST

the Qur'an recommends capital punishment but doesn't make it compulsory
human life is sacred (and the state isn't above that)
it doesn't work as a deterrent (most murders are spur of the moment and the murderer doesn't stop to think)
it's illogical to show that killing is wrong by killing someone
miscarriages of justice